

**Patent Application  
for  
METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR  
TRANSFER OF EMPLOYEE STOCK OPTIONS**

**by  
Stephen E. Gray  
Stephen L. Roti &  
David A. Seaman**

## **METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR TRANSFER OF EMPLOYEE STOCK OPTIONS**

### **BACKGROUND**

#### **1. Field of the Invention**

The invention relates to the field of securities and more particularly to the field of transferable employee stock options

#### **2. Description of the Related Art**

Companies frequently issue employee stock options, however these options include restrictions on sale, transfer or hedging. These restrictions have an impact of the option value and the accuracy of known option pricing techniques.

What is needed is a method and system to provide for transfer of employee stock options to a buyer than can hedge.

The preceding description is not to be construed as an admission that any of the description is prior art relative to the present invention.

### **SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

In one embodiment, the invention provides a method and system for transfer of employee stock options. The invention comprises providing a decision period for transfer of employee stock options, the decision period having a first part, and a second part. The invention also comprises providing a plurality of option value prices during the first part of the decision period, and determining a stock price corresponding to a particular one of the plurality of option value prices during the second part of the decision period.

In one embodiment, the invention further comprises prorating transfer of the employee stock options. In one embodiment of the invention, prorating is proportional

across all transferred options. In another embodiment of the invention, prorating is by first election for transfer first transferred.

In one embodiment of the invention, providing a plurality of option value prices uses an option pricing formula. In another embodiment of the invention, the option pricing  
5 formula is selected from the group consisting of Black-Scholes, binomial and trinomial methods. In another embodiment of the invention, providing a plurality of option value prices provides the plurality of prices in an option-price grid. In another embodiment of the invention, determining a stock price further comprises determining an average stock trading price over a predetermined period of time. In another embodiment of the invention,  
10 determining a stock price further comprises determining a stock trading price at a predetermined point in time.

In one embodiment, the invention provides a method and system for transfer of employee stock options. The invention comprises providing a plurality of transfer periods for transfer of employee stock options, and providing a plurality of decision periods during each  
15 transfer period. The invention further comprises, providing an option value price during each decision period, and using an option pricing formula to determine the option value price.

In one embodiment, the invention further comprises electing transfer of an employee stock option during a particular decision period, and executing an order for transfer of the employee stock option after the particular decision period.

20 In one embodiment, the invention further comprises electing transfer of employee stock options during a particular decision period, and prorating transfer of the employee stock options. In one embodiment of the invention, prorating is proportional across all

transferred options. In another embodiment of the invention, prorating is by first election for transfer first transferred.

The foregoing specific objects and advantages of the invention are illustrative of those which can be achieved by the present invention and are not intended to be exhaustive or limiting of the possible advantages that can be realized. Thus, the objects and advantages of this invention will be apparent from the description herein or can be learned from practicing the invention, both as embodied herein or as modified in view of any variations which may be apparent to those skilled in the art. Accordingly, the present invention resides in the novel parts, constructions, arrangements, combinations and improvements herein shown and described.

#### **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

The foregoing features and other aspects of the invention are explained in the following description taken in conjunction with the accompanying figures wherein:

FIG. 1 illustrates valuation of an employee stock option without the invention;

FIG. 2 illustrates valuation of an employee stock option with the invention;

FIG. 3 illustrates an example system according to one embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 4 illustrates steps in an example embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 5 illustrates steps in an example embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 6 illustrates steps in an example embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 7 illustrates steps in an example embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 8 illustrates steps in an example embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 9 illustrates steps and a time-line according to an example embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 10 illustrates an example option - price grid according to an embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 11 illustrates steps in an example embodiment of the invention; and

FIG. 12 illustrates an example system according to one embodiment of the invention.

5 It is understood that the drawings are for illustration only and are not limiting.

### **DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

Companies grant employee stock options (ESOs) to employees and management.

These ESOs are typically fixed strike call options that are issued by the employer or

company, and are subject to vesting and other restrictions. One significant restriction is that

10 ESOs may not be resold, pledged or hedged. This restriction limits the value of ESOs and

reduces the value of the ESO relative to a pure Black-Scholes or other option model value of

an unrestricted option. Because ESOs are subject to vesting, are not freely tradable, and are

held by less than perfectly diversified employees, those employees tend to value the ESOs at

an amount that is less than the ESO might be economically worth. Further, those employees

15 may exercise their ESOs early because they cannot sell or transfer their ESOs. This early

exercise behavior is not "optimal" from a risk-neutral option valuation perspective, but is

rational as employees seek to optimize their less diversified/risk averse utility.

Certain employment and managerial theories suggest that ESOs help align

management and employee interests with shareholders. For example, agency theory suggests

20 that executives are naturally risk averse and seek to keep their job thus reducing their

willingness to take on risky, but positive NPV projects that shareholders actually want the

executives to pursue. ESOs help keep some convexity (leveraged upside), in executive pay

and aligns managerial and shareholder interests. However, because ESOs are dilutive

instruments, shareholders don't want "too many" issued, rather they want to optimize incentives while minimizing dilution.

Finally, ESOs (although valued by employees) are probably valued at less than their economic worth by employee holders. Employees tend to value their options for what they would get for them by exercising them (*i.e.*, their "intrinsic" value) and not the higher theoretical option value.

Without the invention, ESOs are granted with vesting restrictions and prohibitions on transfer. Typically the issuing company board of directors controls transferability. Limited transferability is typically allowed for employees for estate purposes (gifting or transfer of ESO to a family trust or family member). However the ESOs are still subject to vesting restrictions, and lapse rules (or if lapse rules have been removed, then claw-back provisions against the employee if they leave within a specified time period). In a small number of circumstances, some companies may allow senior executives to transfer ESOs to a "exchange fund" partnership to diversify their ESO positions.

Without the invention, ESOs tend to lose their incentive or motivational impact when they are "underwater" or "out-of-the-money." A stock option is underwater when the stock price is below the option exercise price. The loss in incentive results from the fact that employees can only exercise (not sell) their options, and thus when the option is underwater, it has limited or no value to the employee. Deep underwater options can be demotivating, because the likelihood of payout is quite low. Referring to FIG. 1, the value of an ESO with a strike price of \$100 is illustrated with the stock price of the underlying stock on the horizontal axis. When the stock price is less than the strike price of \$100, the option is underwater, and has no value upon exercise.

To address these problems, companies have attempted to manage their underwater ESO exposure by: 1) restriking down the option exercise price; 2) canceling awards and awarding new grants; 3) accelerating new grants; and 4) tendering for the underwater options (for cash or stock). However, these one-time fixes can create adverse stockholder reaction.

5       As indicated, although there are disadvantages with non-transferable ESOs, companies have not granted broadly transferable ESOs. One reason is that the U.S. tax code seems to suggest that granting transferable stock options is taxable upon grant. Section 83 of the U.S. tax code states that options that have “readily ascertainable fair market value” are taxable upon grant. In contrast, current tax treatment of non-transferable ESOs suggests that  
10       the grant is non-taxable and only the exercise or sale of the ESO is a taxable event. For a number of reasons, most employers and employees don’t want to have the grant of the ESO to be a taxable event.

Companies do grant warrants to investors, business partners, and lenders, which are generally transferable under applicable SEC exemptions (registration, private placement,  
15       etc.). These warrants are exercisable under their terms and generally do not lapse. These warrants are sold for cash or issued as part of an exchange for goods or services.

Transferable stock options can be priced using an option pricing model and risk-neutral pricing theory. Hedging or a transfer right to a hedger is one fundamental requirement underlying these theoretical pricing models. Therefore, because known ESOs  
20       are not hedgeable nor transferable, they violate a fundamental tenant of risk-neutral valuation. The lack of transferability and required lapse upon termination of employment motivate employees to exercise their ESOs early, which is also suboptimal from a theoretical risk neutral valuation perspective.

Accounting Issues

There is a possibility that FASB will require all U.S. reporting companies to expense ESOs under FAS123 (an option valuation method). Most companies use an older method (APB 25), which allows for no expensing if the ESOs are granted with an at-the-money strike price or greater.

One problem that ESO issuer's have cited with respect to FAS123 expensing of ESOs is the difficulty of accurately valuing ESOs due to their unique design (lapse, early exercise behavior). There is no "commonly accepted method" to value ESOs other than using option pricing methodology. The models used to value options tend to be "modified Black-Scholes" or binomial models for American style options. For ESOs, because they are subject to restrictions such as lapse and lack of tradability, these option pricing models are modified in an attempt to take into account: a) the options granted that never vest are worth zero; and b) the fact that holders of ESOs exercise early and thus ESOs have shorter expected lives than their final maturity. It is generally understood that the lack of transferability and risk of lapse leads to early exercise. Early exercise effectively makes the ESO a shorter dated option. Currently, employers use historical employee retention and early exercise behavior to model the expected lives for ESOs.

Transferable ESOs, issued as described below, are easier to value because they are, in fact, transferable. This allows an issuer to use American style option pricing models without significant alteration. This is because upon vesting, the employee holds a transferable option and the value is easy to determine. Thus, employers will be able to more easily and accurately value their ESOs by amending and granting transferable ESOs. This will lead to certainty and uniformity if FAS123 expensing is mandated.



Transferable ESOs also improve compensation efficiency and allow companies to grant fewer ESOs for the same compensation effect as a larger amount of non-transferable ESOs. This leads to less absolute dilution.

Transferable ESOs also resolve problems with underwater options, and companies do not need to tender for their underwater options, restrike or exchange them. This is because the transferability feature builds in a ready bid for the options once vested or transferable. This transferability eliminates the need for the company to affect a one-time tender offer, exchange, restrike or accelerated grant. The positive effect and value of underwater transferable options is illustrated in FIG. 2.

In one embodiment of the invention, an issuing company amends their existing ESO plans to allow for transferability for certain tranches of ESOs that have already been granted. The amount available to be sold at any one time is regulated by various filters, taking into account Daily Average Trading Volume (DAV) of the underlying stock and other factors.

In one embodiment, transferability of the ESOs is restricted to one or a few designated Investment Banks.

In one embodiment, only vested ESOs can be transferred. Once transferred any lapse restrictions no longer apply.

In one embodiment, payment by the Investment Bank is in cash or in issuer shares. The Investment Bank hedges by selling short 100% of the issuer shares under an effective registration statement. The Investment Bank buys back 1-Delta amount of shares. Thereafter, the Investment Bank hedges for its own account by adjusting its hedges over time. Payments received by the employee for the transferred ESOs are net of withholding for FICA and tax withholding.

In one embodiment, transferable ESOs are more closely aligned with perceived value received by employees with economic costs given up by shareholders. Employees value the ESO closer to the Black-Scholes value since that is the price at which they can sell the ESO once the options are vested. Shareholders see ESOs as a cost equal to their Black-Scholes value.

In one embodiment, the Board of Directors approves a process that amends existing ESO plans to allow for transferability (sale by employee) to an Investment Bank.

In one embodiment, new ESOs are granted with vesting that also includes a time at which the ESO will also be transferable. Upon vesting, the employee can sell the ESO.

In one embodiment, the Investment Bank purchases the ESOs and hedges itself by shorting shares (directly to the market or partially to the employee and the market).

In one embodiment, the Investment Bank communicates to ESO plan participants over an automated quote system with point and click execution. The employee interface allows for pricing and scenarios of sale now versus sale later, not just exercise now or later.

In one embodiment, a basic option price is available for the employee to look at on the interface. If the employer seeks competitive bids from multiple Investment Banks, the employer sets up a broker/dealer under NASD registration to comply with Reg ATS under SEC rules.

In one embodiment, the system tracks all grants, strikes, maturity, and vesting for the employer. The system allows sale within an allowed window each quarter or specified period as determined by the employer (subject to company black out rules).

In one embodiment, the system interacts with a broker dealer and receives funds and disburses such funds, net of FICA and federal tax withholding, on sale proceeds. A per transaction fee is charged for use of system.

In various embodiments, the invention includes the creation of tradable ESOs; the  
5 creation of ESOs that can be hedged in the open market; the trading interface; the employee interface; and funds disbursement net of withholding on the Sale price of ESOs.

Transferable Options Address the Problems of Normal ESOs

In various embodiments, the transferable ESO of the invention aligns perceived employee value with shareholder economic costs upon grant; resolves many “underwater” or  
10 “out-of-money” option valuation and motivational issues; maintains a convex or leveraged upside payout, motivating employees more on the upside than downside; limits dilution to shareholders if stock performs poorly; allows the issuer to grant less units of options or stock compensation due to greater perceived value by employees and achieve compensation efficiency and shareholder alignment, thus limiting dilution; is not taxable upon vesting; is  
15 easy to value upon grant; and is transferable.

By making employee stock options transferable, embodiments of the instant invention eliminate the difference in the options’ value as perceived by employees and corporations. This so called “value gap” is created when employees calculate the value of the stock options by determining the amount they would receive if they exercised the option and sold the  
20 underlying security; this amount is referred to as the “intrinsic value” of the option. At the same time, companies value the same options by adding their “time value” to their intrinsic value to create the options “theoretical value.” Time value is the value derived from the possibility that the options underlying security will appreciate in price before the expiration

of the option. With employee stock options that are transferable after a predetermined period of time, the employee, like the employer, values the option nearer its theoretical value because that is the same value the employee will realize upon its sale.

Hedging Exposure to Purchased Options

5       The theoretical value of a transferable stock option can be calculated using the Black-Scholes formula, binomial, trinomial, or derivations thereof. The Black-Scholes formula is a framework for pricing options. The variables used by the formula include, inter alia, the price of the stock underlying the option and the volatility of the stock. As the variables used to calculate the value of the option change, so too does the value of the option.

10       Consequently, any third party that purchases stock options from an employee will take on the risk that the price of the underlying stock and the price of the corresponding option will change. As this exposure to price volatility can be significant, it is an obstacle to any transferable stock option plan.

15       An appropriate hedge is needed to remove these pricing risks. A perfect hedge would completely remove any risk resulting from changes in the price of the stock. One method to hedge employee stock options is to write call options with similar terms. While this is a theoretically correct way to hedge the employee stock options it has practical limitations. The option markets are structured such that the price and duration for options sold on them are dictated by the market themselves. In addition, the availability of longer term options is  
20       limited. Consequently, it may be cost prohibitive to sell options to hedge the employee stock option risk. In time, however, the markets may mature to the point that it is cost effective to hedge the employee stock option risk with options.

Another way in which a third party can hedge the risk associated with the price of the underlying stock is to execute what is referred to as “delta hedging.” In addition to the theoretical price of an option, the Black-Scholes formula also produces delta. Delta is a measure of the sensitivity of the calculated option value to small changes in the share price.

5 For example a delta of .50 indicates a half-point or 50¢ rise in premium for every dollar that the stock price rises. Delta hedging involves buying or shorting shares in an amount equal to delta multiplied by the number of options short or long respectively. When a party is long call options, as would be the case with the instant invention, it is therefore necessary to short a number of shares equal to the number of options owned times delta. The arrangement  
10 generally makes the option position immune from small changes in the price of the underlying share.

Delta changes in conjunction with the price of the shares. The sensitivity of delta to changes in the share price is quantified as gamma. As the share price and delta change correspondingly, it becomes necessary to change the number of shares long or short. This is  
15 known as “dynamic delta hedging” or “running a delta book.”

#### Example System of the Invention

Referring to FIG. 3, system 100 of the invention includes ESO Issuer 102, Employee 104, Holding Entity 106, ESO Administrator 110, and Broker Dealer 112. ESO Issuer 102, Employee 104, Holding Entity 106, ESO Administrator 110, and Broker Dealer 112 are  
20 interconnected by network 114, which may be an intranet, the Internet or other form of wired or wireless communication.

#### Example Methods of the Invention

There are a number of different methods of the invention, and variations on those methods. One such method in various embodiments is illustrated generally in FIGs. 4 through 8. Referring to FIG. 4, at step 402, ESO Issuer 102 issues a transferable ESO to Employee 104.

5           At step 404, ESO Issuer 102 hires an ESO Administrator 110 to administer the transferable ESO program.

At step 406, ESO Issuer 102 establishes a registration statement for the stock underlying the ESOs in the plan.

Referring to FIG. 5, at step 502, Holding Entity 106 through its Broker Dealer 112  
10       creates a bid amount for the ESO and sends the bid amount to ESO Administrator 110. Bid is expressed as i) U.S. \$ price; ii) formula, *e.g.*,  $A + B * C$ , where A is U.S. \$ price, B = delta, and C = “change in stock price;” or iii) Grid [option prices vs. stock prices]. ESO Administrator 110 then sends the bid amount to Employee 104, or makes the bid amount available to Employee 104 on a web site.

15           At steps 504, 506, Employee 104 decides to check a bid amount of the ESO and accesses the bid amount on the web site.

At step 508, Employee 104, decides whether to sell the ESO.

If the Employee decides to sell the ESO, then at step 510, Broker Dealer 112 buys the ESO from Employee 104 for the bid amount with either cash or stock.

20           Referring now to FIG. 6, at step 602, system 100 determines whether to hedge with stock or with futures.

If system 100 determines to hedge with stock, then at step 604, Holding Entity 106 orders Broker Dealer 112 to facilitate a short sale by borrowing stock from the stock loan market in an amount equal to 100% of the underlying shares on options purchased.

At step 606, system 100 determines whether the ESOs were purchased with stock.

5        If the ESOs were purchased with stock, then at step 608, Holding Entity 106 instructs Broker Dealer 112 to deliver necessary amount to employee ESO sellers 104 with prospectus delivery.

At step 610, Holding Entity 106 engages in a short sale of remaining borrowed stock with prospectus delivery and repurchases shares as needed.

10        If at step 606, system 100 determines that the ESOs were not purchased with stock, then at step 614, Holding Entity 106 sells a Delta Amount of securities via Broker Dealer 112.

At step 610, Holding Entity 106 engages in a short sale and purchase of remaining borrowed stock.

15        At step 617, Broker Dealer 112 borrows stock as needed.

At step 618, Broker Dealer 112 purchases a 1-Delta amount of stock from the market.

At step 640, Broker Dealer 112 sells a 1-Delta amount of stocks with prospectus into the market.

20        The steps at 617, 618 and 640 in combination as 623 are also known as a Double Print.

If at step 602, system 100 determines to hedge with futures, then at step 620, Broker Dealer 112 sells a stock future for stock underlying the ESOs.

At step 622, Broker Dealer 112 delivers a prospectus to futures buyers or futures exchange.

At step 623, system 100 performs a Double Print, as illustrated at steps 617, 618 and 640.

5 At step 624, system 100 determines whether the futures have expired.

If the futures have not expired, then at step 626, system 100 determines whether Delta is near 1 and whether it is optimal to early exercise.

If Delta is not near 1 or it is not optimal to early exercise, then at step 628, system 100 determines whether to continue to hedge with futures.

10 If system 100 determines to continue to hedge with futures, then at step 620, Broker Dealer 112 sells a stock future for stock underlying the ESOs.

If system 100 determines not to continue to hedge with futures, then at step 617, Broker Dealer 112 borrows delta amount of stock and delivers to settle short future position equal to delta amount.

15 If at step 626, system 100 determines that delta is near 1 and it is optimal to early exercise, or that the ESOs have expired at step 624, then at step 630, system 100 determines whether the ESO is in the money.

If the ESO is in the money, then at step 632, Holding Entity (Hedger) 106 exercises the option and receives the underlying security.

20 At step 634, the underlying security is transferred to the futures exchange buyer when the futures expires as per requirements for physical delivery under futures exchange rules.

If the ESO is not in the money, then at step 636, the ESO is not exercised.



At step 638, Holding Entity (Hedger) 106 purchases futures to close out remaining short position, if any or purchase stock underlying the futures and transfers the stock to the futures buyer when the futures expire.

Referring to FIG. 7, at step 702, system 100 determines whether there has been a  
5 change in price of stock on passage of time.

If there has been a change in price of stock, then at step 704, system 100 determines whether the change was an increase or a decrease.

If the change in Delta was a decrease, then at step 706, Holding Entity (Hedger) 106 buys stock.

10 If the change in Delta was an increase, then at step 708, Holding Entity (Hedger) 106 sells stock.

The process of buying or selling serves to rebalance the hedge.

If at step 702 there has not been a change in price of stock, then at step 710, system 100 determines whether to buy more ESOs.

15 If system 100 determines to buy more ESOs, then at step 708, Holding Entity (Hedger) 106 sells stock.

If system 100 determines not to buy more ESOs, then at step 712, system 100 determines whether Delta is near 1 and it is optimal to early exercise, or whether ESO's are about to expire.

20 If at step 712, system 100 determines that Delta is not near 1 or it is not optimal to early exercise or the ESOs are not about to expire, then at step 702, system 100 again determines whether there has been a change in price of stock on passage of time.

If at step 712, system 100 determines that Delta is near 1 and it is optimal to early exercise, or that ESOs are about to expire, then at step 802 of FIG. 8, system 100 determines whether the ESO is in the money.

If the ESO is not in the money, then at step 804, system 100 determines that the Delta  
5 is zero and Holding Entity 106 has no net position.

At step 806, Holding Entity 106 does not exercise the option.

If at step 802 system 100 determines that the ESO is in the money, then at step 808, system 100 determines that the Delta is 1, and Holding Entity 106 is short 100% of the shares underlying the options held.

10 At step 810, Holding Entity (Hedger) 106 exercises the option and receives the underlying securities.

At step 812, Holding Entity (Hedger) 106 delivers the securities to the lender of the securities.

In another embodiment, Holding Entity (Hedger) 106 sells shares back to ESO Issuer  
15 102. As an example, a portion of the initial Delta can be shorted back to ESO Issuer 102.

In another embodiment, the double print at step 623 of FIG. 6 is accomplished by shorting to ESO Issuer 102 and buying back from the market to establish the 1-Delta distribution and buyback.

The process described above for transfer of the ESOs may be a one-time process, or it  
20 may be periodic, such as monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually, with a specified window of time each period for transfer. This allows the issuer to have an effective registration statement during the specified window of each periodic opportunity for transfer, but does not require the issuer to have an effective registration for every day of the year.

Payment to the employee can be by cash, or with shares of the issuer equal to the value of the options that they transfer. For example, if each of their options are worth 1/10 of a share, and the employee holds 100 options, they would receive 10 shares. It is believed that payment using shares of the issuer has advantages because there is no need to comply with

5 the up-tick rule required on typical short sales in the market, if applicable.

Various embodiments have been illustrated in FIGs. 4 through 8 and described above. Other embodiments are illustrated in FIGs. 9 through 11, and described below.

Referring to FIG. 9, at step 902, an Employer or ESO Issuer 102, issues employee stock options to Employees 104. These options have the known and typical restrictions on

10 sale, transfer or hedging. At some point in time, at step 904, Employer 102 determines that the issued employee stock options should be transferable. There are a number of possible reasons that the employer may want to do this, including underwater options.

Employer 102, working with Broker Dealer 112 determines which options will be transferable, and at step 906, Broker Dealer 112 develops an option - price grid for the

15 options.

FIG. 10 illustrates an example of such an option - price grid. In the illustrated grid, option strike prices for options with a two year maturity are listed on one axis (vertical), with a stock trading price on the other axis (horizontal). At the intersection of each strike price and stock trading price, an option value price is indicated. The stock trading price is

20 generally either a stock price at a predetermined point in time, or an average of the stock price over a predetermined period of time, such as the closing stock price over a 30 day period (referred to here as an averaging period). For example, if the average closing stock trading price over a 30 day period is determined to be \$34.50, and the employee holds

options with a strike price of \$30.20, and two year maturity, then if they decide to transfer their options, the price they will receive for each option is \$4.8547. As FIG. 10, illustrates, there are some options that will not have any value if the stock trading price is too low.

Similarly, if the option strike price is very high, in comparison to the stock price, the price

5 the employee will receive for their options will be lower.

The option-price grid of FIG. 10 shows the prices that an Employee will receive for options with particular strike prices, with an associated stock trading price. The strike price is part of the option, and the stock trading price is a measure of the current trading price of the stock. If Employees 104 do not know the strike price or maturity of the options that they

10 hold, they can get this information from ESO Administrator 110. As mentioned previously, in one embodiment the stock trading price in the option-price grid is an average price stock trading price taken over a predetermined period of time. In another embodiment, the stock trading price is the price taken at a single predetermined point in time.

Referring again to FIG. 9, once Broker Dealer 112 develops the option - price grid or

15 grids, they publish or make the grid available to Employees 104 at step 906.

At step 908, Employees 104 have access to the option - price grid and during a predetermined period of time (referred to here as a decision period), they are able to make a decision on whether to transfer their options. In one embodiment, the decision period is about 20 days long.

20 Using the strike price and maturity of the options that they hold, and the option - price grid, Employees 104 can determine the possible prices that they might receive for their options.

At step 910, Broker Dealer 112 determines a price for the options and makes that price available to Employees 104, either directly or through ESO Administrator 110.

As illustrated, after step 910 there is a short period of time after the price for the options is determined during the decision period (step 908) when Employee 104 continues to  
5 have an opportunity to make a decision on transferring their options. In one embodiment, step 910 occurs on day 18 of the 20 day decision period, providing two days for Employees 104 to make a decision after knowing the exact price they will receive for their options.

If Employee 104 decides to transfer their options, they inform ESO Administrator 110 during the decision period (step 908), and ESO Administrator 110 informs Broker Dealer  
10 112 of the decision, including the number of options held by the Employee, the strike price and the maturity. This information is used by Broker Dealer 112 in their hedging of the options, and is used by ESO Administrator 110 and ESO Issuer 102 to determine the cash payments to each Employee 104, who elected to transfer their options. This information is also used by Broker Dealer 112 to determine the necessary payment to ESO Issuer 102 for  
15 the options. After making the decision to transfer, Employee 104 transfers their options to ESO Issuer.

In various embodiments, Broker Dealer 112 begins to hedge the options at some point in the process illustrated in FIG. 9. In one embodiment the hedging period may begin at or near the beginning of the decision period (step 908), and may extend until or even after step  
20 910 or the end of the decision period.

The actual hedging techniques may be the same or similar to the techniques that are illustrated in FIGs. 6 - 8, and described above, or they may be variations of those techniques.

One difference from the techniques illustrated in FIG. 6 is that if Employee 104 exchanges the options for cash, then steps 606, and 608 of FIG. 6 are not necessarily applicable.

At step 916, ESO Issuer 102 receives the payment from Broker Dealer 112 and in exchange, ESO Issuer transfers the amended options to Broker Dealer 112.

5       At step 918, Employee 104 receives an initial payment for the options that they transferred to ESO Issuer 102. Typically, this is a portion of the value they will receive for their options, such as one third. The timing for this payment may be immediately after the value of the options is determined, or it may be the next scheduled payroll date, with the payment added to the employee's pay.

10       In steps 916 and 918 above, ESO Issuer 102 receives payment from Broker Dealer 112, and then Employee 104 receives a payment from ESO Issuer 102. However, this order may be reversed, with Employee 104 receiving payment from ESO Issuer 102 and then ESO Issuer 102 receives payment from Broker Dealer 112, in exchange for the amended options. Payments to Employee 104 are subject to applicable tax withholding, if any.

15       At step 920, ESO Issuer 102 holds the remaining portion of the value for Employee 104 until the option maturity date or some other predetermined time. During the holding period, the value is typically invested, with the Employee receiving any increase in value of the investment. Alternatively, ESO Issuer 102 may merely use the proceeds for general corporate purposes and accrue an investment rate on the notional amount deferred.

20       At step 922, Employee 104 receives the deferred portion of the value, plus any increase in value from investment.

Following transfer of the options to Broker Dealer 112, Broker Dealer 112 may determine that adjustments to the hedging is required.

In the embodiment illustrated in FIG. 9, there is some uncertainty in the actual number of options that Employees 104 finally decide to transfer, and that uncertainty is not eliminated until the end of decision period 908. The uncertainty involves whether too many Employees decide to transfer their options and as a result, the number of options that Broker Dealer 112 hedges is less than the number transferred, or alternatively, the uncertainty involves whether too few Employees decide to transfer their options and as a result, Broker Dealer 112 hedges more options than are transferred.

If Employees decide to transfer more options than Broker Dealer 112 has hedged, then the final transfer can be prorated among the electing Employees. This serves to shift a part of the uncertainty risk to Employees 104. Alternatively, if fewer Employees decide to transfer, then ESO Issuer 102 can be obligated to makeup for any deficient number of options to Broker Dealer 112.

Referring to FIG. 11, another embodiment begins at step 1102 when an Employer or ESO Issuer 102, issues employee stock options to Employees 104. These options have the known and typical restrictions on sale, transfer or hedging.

At step 1104, Employer 102 determines that the issued employee stock options should be transferable. As previously discussed, there are a number of possible reason that the employer may want to do this, including underwater options.

At step 1106, a transfer period begins, such as a 20 day period. During the transfer period, Employees 104 have periodic opportunities to transfer their options. The periodic opportunities may be daily, multiple opportunities each day, or less frequently than daily. In the illustrated example, the periodic opportunities are daily.

Employer 102, working with Broker Dealer 112 determines which options will be transferable, and for each transfer opportunity of the transfer period, at step 1108, Broker Dealer 112 develops an option - price grid for the options, and publishes or makes that grid available to Employees 104. FIG. 10 is an example of an option – price grid.

5           At step 1110, Employees 104 make a decision to transfer their options. At step 1112, ESO Administrator 110 collects any transfer elections from Employees 104 and sends the orders for those transfers to Broker Dealer 112 at the end of the day. The next day, at step 1114, Broker Dealer 112 executes the order on close.

          At step 1116, the order size is compared to the numbers of transfers requested. If the  
10   number of transfers requested is equal to the order size, then at step 1118 all employees who elected to transfer will receive payment.

          If the order size is less than the number of transfers requested, then at step 1120, the payment is prorated among the employees who elected to transfer, and the remaining options are rolled over to the next day.

15           As indicated, the transfer period runs for a number of days, and steps 1122, 1124 test to see if the transfer period has finished. After a transfer period ends, then at step 1126, Employees 104 will have to wait for the next transfer period before they have an opportunity to transfer their options.

          In the discussions above, prorating of the options transferred has been mentioned.

20   There are different prorating embodiments that can be used. A simple percentage prorating technique can be used to allocate the transfer among all of the employees. In this technique, if 100 employees each with 10 options elect to transfer (1000 shares total) and Broker Dealer



112 is only able to hedge 800 shares, then each of the 100 employees will be able to transfer 8 of their options, with the remaining 2 options rolling over to the next day.

In a first-in-first-sold (or first election for transfer first transferred) prorating technique, the earliest employees to make the transfer election will receive all of their options and those employees making later transfer elections are subject to prorating if necessary. In another example, using the same 100 employees each with 10 options, if Broker Dealer 112 is only able to hedge 800 shares, then the first 80 employees who made the election will be able to transfer all of their options, the last 20 employees who made the election will roll over to the next day.

In the example that is illustrated in FIG. 9, it may be possible to limit prorating to the employees who make their election after step 910. In this way, all employees making an election prior to step 910 can transfer all of their options, although they will not know the price until the price is set at step 910.

As previously mentioned, in another embodiment, it is possible to have intra-day batching such that election to sell and sale consummation is same day and unique for each batch. For example, all elections by 12 noon are in batch one, all elections by 3 p.m. are in batch two, any elections after 3 p.m. are in batch three and are rolled to the next day for execution at the opening.

During these examples, no averaging may be required, but prorating may be required if too many options are tendered during any batch. Also, Broker Dealer 112 may double print during the time periods, but short sale hedges for Delta occur just when actual option sales are available.

In the examples, Broker Dealer 112 may hedge its exposure by short selling during an election period or by short selling delta to Issuer 102 and doubleprinting over the same and extended period.

In the discussion above, reference has been made almost exclusively to Broker Dealer 112 with little or no mention of Holding Entity 106. This is to simplify the discussion and interactions of this method and various embodiments. However, it may be necessary, for regulatory or other purposes for independent entities to perform certain steps, and in that case, some of the steps that have been described as being performed by Broker Dealer 112 would be performed by Holding Entity 106.

In some jurisdictions, deferred payments may not be allowed, or tax withholding is applied to the entire payment even if deferred. For these and other reasons, Employee 104 may receive the entire value at one time.

If or when ESO Issuer 102 amends the options, they may change terms of the options, such as maturity, number of shares per option and ISDA based dilution or dividend protection.

Finally, the system illustrated in FIG. 3 shows Holding Entity 106 and Broker Dealer 112 as separate entities. It is also possible, as illustrated in FIG. 12, for Holding Entity 106 and Broker Dealer 112 to be associated with each other, or parts of the same entity.

Although illustrative embodiments have been described herein in detail, it should be noted and will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that numerous variations may be made within the scope of this invention without departing from the principles of this invention and without sacrificing its chief advantages.

Unless otherwise specifically stated, the terms and expressions have been used herein as terms of description and not terms of limitation. There is no intention to use the terms or expressions to exclude any equivalents of features shown and described or portions thereof and this invention should be defined in accordance with the claims that follow.

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